

entered into between him and his Imperial majesty the late emperor—namely, not to insist any longer on the hard conditions which had been extorted from the king of Naples. Citizen Talleyrand must recollect that the five articles proposed to the French government, as an answer to the pressing representations made by the same, when negotiations had been opened, were the only motives for sending the undersigned to Paris. The new instructions which he has received, require him to insist on the speedy fulfilment of these five articles which had been made the basis of the negotiations. By these articles, both powers had agreed that the king of the two Sicilies, and the king of Sardinia, should be again put into possession of the states which they enjoyed before the entrance of the French troops into Italy. Citizen Talleyrand had full powers again to declare that the five articles had been accepted and carried into effect—but since it now appears that certain conditions have been imposed on the king of Naples by force of arms; and that contrary to the former promise of granting a peace to the king of Sardinia, by means of which he might have been reinstated in his territories, he has been excluded from the same; there is no reason to think unforeseen circumstances have changed the sentiments of the French government, and caused it to entertain views hostile to the above mentioned articles and regulations that had been entered into with his Imperial majesty; the undersigned has orders to signify to citizen Talleyrand, that unless he is positively assured of the fulfilment of the five articles which the French government had accepted as preliminaries, the re-establishment of harmony can no longer continue between the two countries; and therefore he declares that neither the armistice of Foligno, nor the conditions which had been proposed to the marquis de Gallo for entering into a peace with the king of Naples, and which, on the refusal of the marquis, were sent off to general Murat, in order that they might be signed by the chevalier de Micheroux, can ever be acknowledged by his Imperial majesty; and that they must always be considered as a direct violation of the promise which the first consul had made. This is the substance of the orders which the undersigned had received, and of which he is bound to give information to the French government. He must himself add, that the views which had been held out by the first consul, the report that was circulated concerning his moderation, and his wishes to bring about a general peace, were the only reasons which made all Europe hope that the period of this general pacification was not far distant: that there was a possibility to expect in future the fulfilment of the assurances given to the people that the system of plunder pursued by the directory would no longer exist. This alone was the cause which induced his Imperial majesty to send a minister plenipotentiary to Paris, by whose means it was hoped that an amicable intercourse might again have taken place between both nations. The undersigned flatters himself that the first consul, upon being made acquainted with these things, will consider how much it concerns his own reputation to fulfil his promises, as well as those that have been entertained of him; as it depends on him whether Europe, by a general peace, shall enjoy tranquillity. He therefore requests citizen Talleyrand will communicate the contents of this note to the first consul, and inform the undersigned as soon as possible of the determination of the French government on the subject of it. The undersigned takes this opportunity of, &c.

(Signed) KALITSCHOFF.
No answer having been returned to this note, C. Kalitschoff transmitted on the 1st July a second note, as follows:

The undersigned reminds citizen Talleyrand, of his having received no answer relative to the circumstances which he had the honour of communicating to him, in consequence of the orders of the emperor, his master; and he begs he may be informed whether the French government intends, in pursuance of the acceptance of the five preliminary articles, to perform its promise with regard to the integrity of the kingdom of the two Sicilies; and the restoration of the king of Sardinia to his territories, on the same footing as those countries were before the march of the French troops into Italy. The undersigned, deems it useless to make any further declaration on a subject already sufficiently discussed, and hopes that citizen Talleyrand will as speedily as possible lay the contents of this note before the first consul, and acquaint the undersigned with his determination.

(Signed) KALITSCHOFF.
As to the other three articles, not mentioned in this note, it is thought that the first contains a positive assurance that the pope was to be re-instated in his temporal principality; the second, that the grand duke of Tuscany was to be indemnified in Italy, and not in Germany, and the third, that the establishments which were to be formed in the empire, pursuant to the treaty of Luneville, were to take place only with the consent of Russia.

LONDON, July 21.

According to the Hamburg mail, which has arrived this day, Gantheaume sailed from Sicily for Egypt in the end of May or beginning of June, intending to land his troops in Syria; and admiral Warren had arrived at Corfu, and sailed thence on the 7th of June, in pursuit of the French fleet. It is possible, and that is all we can say from these statements, the latter if pursued might run into some creek on the African shore and land the troops; but if Derna be the quarters, there is little likelihood of their ever reaching Egypt.

Letters from Munich of the 6th July, announce a piece of news which has excited considerable surprise. The Austrian troops, to the number of 5000 men,

have advanced from Bohemia into the Upper Palatinate, a province belonging to the elector of Bavaria, and by force compelled the Bavarian troops to retire. The causes of this movement are variously accounted for. Some state that this province forms part of the indemnity which Austria is by the secret articles of the treaty of Luneville, to receive. Others state that it arises from a dispute about some Italian fiefs in that district, which Austria claims. Be the causes what they may, the circumstance excited great alarm at Munich, and the elector of Bavaria, after, it is said, detaching troops to repel force by force, immediately sent off couriers to Petersburg and Berlin, announcing the aggression, and requesting support. So much for the good understanding that prevails among the continental powers, and the views of the general interests of Europe, by which their conduct is influenced.

A letter from Vienna of the 4th inst. by the mail, brings pleasing intelligence from Egypt, but we are a little apprehensive that the whole may turn out to be only an exaggerated account of the news brought by the last messenger, and published five days ago.—“Yesterday, (says the letter,) a courier arrived at Lord Minto’s from Constantinople, who pursued his way to London almost immediately. He is the bearer of the important intelligence that Cairo has surrendered, on capitulation, to the English and Turks. Alexandria was on the point of following the example of Cairo. The garrison of that place is well supplied with provisions, but is in want of water, and the Turks were already in possession of the outer harbour; and according to the statements of the above courier, the place was so narrowly blockaded, that it could not possibly hold out long.”

A letter from Copenhagen, July 11, “says, Sweden has already, it is said, acceded to the convention concluded between Russia and England. Denmark has, as yet, come to no resolution on the subject.”

The Dover letter states, that a vessel is arrived from Calais, with a report of telegraphic account having been received at Calais from Paris, of an engagement having taken place in the Adriatic, in which one of our ships was driven on shore, and another set on fire. The loss of the French is not mentioned, nor the day when the action took place.

[London Courier]

On Saturday evening government received dispatches from Mr. Merry, being the first since his arrival at Paris.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

Captain Wyeth, who arrived here yesterday from Gibraltar, politely favoured the editors of this gazette with two Gibraltar papers (the 10th and 17th ult.) from which they extract the following

INTERESTING NEWS.

Capt. Wyeth is the bearer of dispatches for government, which will be forwarded to Washington this morning.

The United States Squadron has arrived at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, July 10.

NAVAL ACTION,

Off Algiers, Monday, July 6.

The French Squadron consisting of three line of battle ships and one frigate, stated in our last to have entered the bay, proved agreeably to our information at that time, to be part of admiral Gantheaume’s Squadron, under the command of rear-admiral Linois. The ships of the line are the Formidable, L’Indomptable and Le Desaix. It was reported that their object was to join the fleet at Cadiz, for the manning of which they had about 2000 men on board more than their complement. On Saturday morning the wind having come to the eastward, they again stood into the bay, and came to an anchor in front of Algiers;—the frigate being close in shore on the southern part of the town. The next day they altered their position and moored in a line of battle, about a cable and an half distant from each other, in which situation they remained until Monday morning the 6th instant, when the signal being made for a Squadron from the west, we had the pleasure soon of perceiving it was an English Squadron, and of ascertaining it to be rear-adm. Sir James Saumarez in the Caesar with 5 of his ships.

The front of Algiers is defended by various batteries of heavy guns, on the island, as well as upon the banks to the north and south of the town; the fire from which crosses before the town and harbour, and intersects in front of the French ships taking in hand any assailants who might approach them. The anchorage here is also extremely dangerous, the whole harbour and island being surrounded by reefs of sunken rocks.—In short it was imagined, that even had there not been a single man of war in that harbour, no hostile ship would have the boldness to venture to come near the port, or expose itself to the dangerous obstructions which both nature and art had provided for the security of this place. But no dangers can appal or discourage our intrepid tars when the enemy appears to be within reach.

We beheld with admiration, though not without anxiety, the English Squadron hale up directly for the French ships. The Venerable under the command of captain S. Hood, led the line, according to his orders, with his usual address, and passed the batteries, and the French ships, without returning their fire until he arrived at his station. The French ships opened their fire at 25 minutes past 8 o’clock. The English were to come up in the following order, as directed by the admiral.

The Venerable to lead in, and pass the enemy’s ships without coming to anchor.
Pompee, to anchor abreast of the inner ship of the enemy’s line.

Audacious, Caesar, Spencer, Hannibal, to anchor abreast of the enemy’s ships and batteries.

All this appeared to be executed, as far as the sudden failure of the wind would permit. At 35 minutes past 8, the action commenced by the Pompee and Audacious—at 9 the Caesar opened her fire—a quarter of an hour afterwards she passed the Venerable and came to an anchor:—At 35 minutes past 9 the Spencer opened her fire, and soon afterwards the Hannibal.—The roar of cannon was, about this time, incessant and tremendous; and the fire was returned with spirit by the French admiral; who, however, as well as the two other French ships, ran close in upon the shore, and apparently grounded. About half an hour past ten, the fire from the enemy’s batteries on shore became so galling to the Caesar and Pompee, that it was judged necessary to order them to cut and make sail. The Pompee was so much injured in her masts and yards that the signal was made to tow her out of the action. About 12 o’clock the Hannibal was discerned through the smoke, close to the French admiral, and there was great reason to hope that a few minutes would have brought her along side of his ship when the contest would have probably terminated in the surrender of the latter; but unfortunately the Hannibal at this critical instant grounded, immediately opposite to the battery on the north of the town. She, notwithstanding, kept up her fire on the French admiral; but under such disadvantages, the valour of her officers and crew could not avail. Being completely exposed to the fire from the battery on shore, Capt. Ferris had the misfortune to see a considerable number of his brave crew killed and wounded, before he would consent to strike his colours. The wind being now entirely failed, and the British admiral finding it totally impracticable to bring any of his ships near enough to those of the French, found himself (at 35 minutes past one o’clock, P. M. after an action of five hours, with very little intermission,) under the necessity of withdrawing his force, excepting the Hannibal, which being ashore, he was obliged to abandon to the enemy; to whom, however, we do not conceive she can be of any service.

We have great reason to believe that the French ships have suffered severely by this attack, that it will be a considerable time before they can be fit for sea, if at all repairable; and so far Sir James Saumarez has attained his object. For our part, we must observe, that the daring and valiant characters of Britons, was most nobly displayed in this arduous conflict, which would have been crowned with more complete success had not the breeze failed. It is not in the power of mortals to command the elements, but men who are capable of seeking glory in the midst of such perils, will have the good wishes and admiration of their countrymen on their side, and must at last triumph over every foe.

The circumstance of an English ship having fallen into the enemy’s hands, is no doubt, an uncommon event at present; but, though it may be, from that consideration, a matter of exultation to them, we must beg leave to observe, that the loss of the Hannibal is not to be attributed to any superior skill or courage in her opponents, but solely to the disaster of her being becalmed and running on shore upon a strange coast.—The enemy, instead of hoisting the customary prize colours, kept the English flag flying, with the union reversed, which being with us the signal of distress occasioned a number of boats to go off, with a view of affording assistance, all of them, with their crews, were captured by the enemy.

Total killed of officers, seamen and marines, 121. Wounded 210. Total killed and wounded—331.

It is reported that the French ships had about 300 men killed, and near 600 men wounded in this action.

We are glad to hear that the town and inhabitants of Algiers, have not suffered to any considerable degree from the heavy cannonade in their neighbourhood.

The long prevailing westerly winds have prevented any direct intelligence from Egypt, arriving at the rock—but rumours from all quarters concur in stating that Menou, and the French army in Egypt have capitulated to the English. They also say that the other part of admiral Gantheaume’s Squadron, has fallen in with Sir John B. Warren, and has been roughly handled. A letter from Madrid affirms that the conquerors of Portugal are determined upon assaulting Gibraltar!!!

Yesterday afternoon (July 9) a Squadron of French and Spanish men of war, under the command of a French admiral and a Spanish vice-admiral, entered the bay, and came to an anchor a little to the northward of Algiers, which place they saluted.—This Squadron consists of two Spanish three-deckers, and three two-deckers, one of them a French ship, the other two Spanish, and two frigates. They were preceded by his majesty’s ship Superb, captain Keate; the Thames frigate, captain Luken; and Sir Thomas Paisley brig. They anchored off the garrison.

Two or three small vessels lying at Tangier, destined for this garrison, mistook the enemy’s Squadron for English, and having joined them, were captured. The novelty of such an enemy’s fleet parading these seas, we may venture to predict cannot be of long duration; their trusting themselves out of port generally the prelude to a British victory.

This morning another Spanish two-decker cut into the bay and anchored at Algiers.

This Squadron corresponds in number with some time since arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol.

JULY 17.
SAUMAREZ’S VICTORY.

In our former Chronicle we stated the arrival at Algiers of the Spanish Squadron intended to act in conjunction with the French; and our readers will recollect we then observed, that “their trusting themselves out of port, is generally the prelude to a British victory.”